rmoil and Excitement of the City Officials Over the Proposed Investigation.

The Senatorial Champion of the Aldermanie "Ring."

Diferts that Are Being Made to Stop the Investigation.

Commencement of the Senatorial "Heated Term."

The Bill to Take the Confirmation of Contracts Out of the flambs of the Aldermen,

The Expense of the Present System to the Gity.

Feed Taylor, Sharp and the West Washington Market Developements.

THE METROPOLITAN WEALTH BILL, Re.,

ADSANY, Merch 30, 1961. kildren's Aid Society-Militia Bill-Select Committee to Investigate the Misconduct of the Common Council of New York—Metropolitan Cab Bill—Insolvent Deltars—A Bill to Incorporate the Ring, do., do.

The Assembly had a spley discussion has evening over the bill to enable the schools of the Children's Aid Socie-ty to participate in the common school fund. The bill the Italian School House of Industry, Five Points: Fourth Ward School, Market street, Hudson River School, River School, Social and Industrial School for German Girls, Hamersley Industrial School, the Industrial man oris, hamestey industry and the Newsboys' School at the Newsboys' Lodging House. Several of those con-mented with these praiseworthy institutions have here for some time past, urging the defeat. The debate upon the subject took a wide range, the entire New York city delegation operating it, not but that they were willing to assist those schools which have thus far been kept up by private enterprise, but on the ground that it would be open ng the door for a large amount of applications from all imaginable quarters, and ise a great deal of trouble in regard to that sacred

bill. His speech was one that would have had a powerful effect upon the House had the money which they proposed to permit them to share been any other than enmon school fund.

The bill was finally recommitted to the New York city delegation, all of whom are opposed to the bill, which petties it for this winter. The Legislature could not do a more worthy act than to aid and assist those schools. Their Troy Universities are nothing compared with them but to allow them to participate in the common school

but to allow them to participate in the common school fand would be setting a precedent that would open the door to all manner of applications in the future. Under these circumstances the disposition that was made of the subject is undoubtedly the best that could be done. Several of the New York military officers have been here arguing before the Military Committee of the House on the bill to limit the term of office. Goa. Sandford has been particularly earnest in his opposition to the bill. Col. Duryse and several others are to appear here on Tuesday next, when the committee will close the argument and decide one way or other in regard to the bill.

now looks as though if the Committee reported the It now looks as though if the Committee reported the bill at all they would amend it so as to apply only to the caty of New York. This would insure a veto by the Go-vernor on the ground that it was special legislation. It is to be hoped that no such amendment will be adopted. The bill as it now stands is one that will greatly benefit the militar of the State and do more to secure the effithe militia of the State and do more to secure the effi-ciency of the militia than any other measure that they can adopt, by opening the door to laudable ambition, en-abling men to work their way into command upon merits only, and not through official favoritism of an appointing power. If this bill is reported at all let it apply to the whole State; for it it is good for one socition it is for all. Let the bill be reported at once as it is, and passed forth-upith, and the legislature will be conferring a great bless-ing on the militia of the State The Schate this morning spent about two hours over the ampointment of a committee to investigate the mis-

The Senate this morning spent about two hours over appointment of a committee to investigate the missenauct of officers of the Corporation of the city of New York. This question arose from the charges made in a metition presented to the Senate on Thursday, giving facts and details in regard to the confirmation of the Hackley contract, which, if true, really presents the government of the city of New York in a deplorable condition. A copy of this remarkable resolution has been published in the Herald. or Manierre has made an effort three or four times

Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed to inquire spite the irregularities of the manage nent or other misconduct by efficers of the Corporation of the city of New York, with the view to such legislation as may be necessary, and that such committee have power to send for persons and papers, send that the committee have leave to report at the next send.

seed that the committee have a leave to report at the dark serion of the Legislature

Senator Lawrence moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

Mr. Truman then moved to postpone it until Wednesday
nest, which was also lost.

Mr. Colvin moved to postpone until Tuesday. He
thought it not wise to appoint such a roving commission
as this upon charges from the parties that had petitioned
here. He certainly could not vote to investigate the action of the Corporation Counsel or the Comptroller until
some especific and definite charges were made by responsible parties.

here. He certainly could not vote to investigate the action of the Corporation Counsel or the Comproler until some specific and definite charges were made by responsible parties.

His motion to postpone was lost, when all manner of motions were made to amend, postpone and lay on the table, which were voted down, and the resolution finally adopted, by a vote of 17 to 10.

Senator Connelly, in voting in the affirmative, said that he did so for the reason that some of the members of the Common Council whom he knew had asked for a committee, and were anxious for an investigation, that they might clear themselves of all suspicion. For that reason he voted in the affirmative.

The entire New York delegation voted for the committee, as every Senator should have done. Grave charges have been made spariest the officials of New York, and it is due to those persons against whom charges have been made that a thorough and rigid investigation should be had, and if not guilty, all suspicion can be removed from those in official position. No honest man need fear an investigation. It is only those who are steeped in corruption that have any horrors of an examination of their official career. It is to be broad that the Lieutenant Governor will appoint a committee that cannot be tampered with, and that a rigid accommination will be had.

The assembly spent some three hours on the One-sixth Impolent that a recently passed the Senate, debating at much large the properticulars, and finally ordered to a third reading.

The Insolvent Debtor bill, reported by the Select

is one or two particulars, and finally ordered to a third reading.

The insolvent Debtor bill, reported by the Select Committee of the fiscase, was then, on motion of Mr. Birdgall, referred to the first Committee of the Whole.

The appointment of the investigating Committee in the Senatoricas not the only dig at your City Fathers in the Legislature to day. Several of the "worthles" have been here a large portion of the week, and it was supposed that they must be after something of great importance. The secret is out at last. Senator Fiero introduced that morning a bill entitled "An act to incomposate the Ring in the city of Sew York, and legalize its claim upon George Mountley. The first section incorporates twelve or grove Adermon in a body politic, under the title of the "Ding," gives to them an official seal, and open an office in the vicinity of the Gity Fiel, and conduct their busia, as a like all other corporations anthorizes them to receive a ad others to pay them money, stock or configuration of any acts, and separate allows in manuscript. anything that the x may choose for their oddied vote or confirmation of any acts, and sepents all law in beneated with this act. It compowers them to proceed against George Mountjoy as a collect, to the same manner and form that all debts are collected, all sums that he may have or is reported or have of the Japanese and Hackley funds, as well as at other moneys belonging to individuals of the said Birg. This is containly a sent lock and had Senator Flere wasked until Monday actors he introduced it, we should probably have come to see conclusion that he was reying to April fool us.

Work Before the Legislature-Probable Adjournment -schomes for Brookiya-One-Sixth Inc Ivent Bill, &c., &c.

Armant, April 1 1881
Probably no Legislate to Since the adoption of the present State constitution have fast as far behalf hand in their business as is the present body. There are on the printed files of the House in tween five and six housest bills, aside from the bills that , riginated in the Senate, and out of that number only men at two hundred and firty have yet been acted upon by the A seembly, in the almost three months that they have been in section. As only ten days yet remain of the one inustrant days session for which they draw their pay, it will at one, be seen that an coormons amount of wark will be left und, me, or else be done in a way that will disgrace the State, un, or they are for a month after their time, which there is no p. ospect of their doing. The one hundred days expire on the 10th

job which will not bear daylight or a little airlag, are now here laying their pipes and proparing to put their sections through between two days, unnoticed by any poist, except there in the riog.

There wie have charge of these special jobs are from New York and, Brocken, at least a large majority of them. If your neighbors across the river escape having two or three of their wards placed under the control of a set of commissioners, with full power to open, close and widen atreets, as well as power to do smally other things, recteding taking corranges feet from the property laiders, they may thak themsolves wonderfully fortunate, for schemes of this kind ate in a lair way of being consumated here. From togethates bely agassed an uncurvable name by segislating for the speculators of the city of New Yerk—reaching the closus in that direction last year. It is Lepsiature strainers avoid the reputation of their faminessis preferences as a ready to ranke a by is hargen with New York, but are reaching forth their hands for prizes in Brooklyn. The citizens of that city, if all the propers of feet here are carried through, will soon know her to sympathize with New York.

The reliewing is already of the insolvent bill that has persent for estate and been ordered to a third reading in the fields. Section 2 Section two of article third of title one of chapter five 41 part Wenned of the Excited Statestes is hereby

Section 2 Section two of article third of title one of chap-er five 2 part second of the Revised Statutes is hereby mended to read as follows:—

Section's Section two of armor structure is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The yeletition for that purpose shall be signed by afta, and by so many of his creditors residing within the United States as have dette in good foilt owing to time by such debtor, therefore acts to good foilt owing to time by such debtor, therefore acts to good foilt owing to time by such debtor, therefore acts to become due, and amounting to at least one sixth of all the debts owing by him to creditors residing within the United States."

"At a Section twenty nine of the same article is hereby affected we as to read as follows:

"If it shall appear on such bearing, by the examination of the insulvant or otherwise, that said in odvent has at any time within six months before presenting his petition for his discharge, under the provisions of this article, in contemplation of this becoming for such discharge, or knowing of the insulvancy, made any assignment, fair or transfer, dither abstitute or conditional of dry part of this cattae, real or personal, or of any interest therefor, or has confessed any judgment or given any security with a view to give a preference for an unteredent debt to any credition, he shall not be entitled to a discharge under this article."

cie. 3. Section thirty of the same article is hereby manufed soles to read as follows:

"If it shall appears the officer or court before whom such application is precured the officer or court before whom such application is precured in cases where me pury has been rescribed to the precision of the process of the court of the same and to the precision of the process of the court of the same and to the precision in the same as amount in the agreegate to one sixth of all the debts that were owing by much insolven at the time of presenting his petition to creditors residing within the United States, that such insolven that the time of presenting his petition to creditors residing within the United States, that such insolven that he time of presenting his petition to creditors residing within the United States, that such insolven that he time to require the present of his case, the officer or court before whom the application shall be pending shall direct an assignment of all such insolvent articles or occur before whom the application shall be pending shall direct an assignment of all such insolvent articles or wearing apparel and bridding as in the opinion of such officer or court before whom the application or remainder, excepting from the articles or reasonable and necessary for such insolvent and his family to retain, and also the arms and accourtements required by law to be provided by any citizen enrolled in the mikits."

Sec. 4 Section thirty two of the same article is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Such assignment shall be made to the person or persons who shall have been cominated as assignee or assignees, by the politioning creditors, or by such a number of the said petitioners as shall-have owned to them a major part of the debts constituting the one-sixth, as herein required. "Sec. 5. Section ten of article seven of title one-of chanter five of part second of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed."

Sec. 7. 7 o caccutor, administrator or guardian owing debts as such, or otherspeason acting ie."
FCC. 3. Section thirty of the same article is hereby manded to set to read as follows:—
"If it shall appearse the officer or court before whem such

We have been visited with another old fachianed snow storm-a regular New England Christmas day storm. The snow fell all night at a rapid rate, and still continues this morning. There is already about fifteen inches on the level, with a fair prospect of a foot more before the storm is over. Thus far the wind has left at alone, and we are not inflicted with any young mountains, but there is no telling how long it will remain so. It is really a novelty to see so much snow fall on the first of April, but f it has got to come, better now than later.

The resolution adopted on Saturday last in the Senate, appointing a committee to investigate the Common Counother officers of the Corporation of the city of New York, has caused a great flutter in the third House, among the Aldermanic representatives; but nothing here-compared to the excitement around the City Hall, the headquarters of the philosophers whose action it is intended to investigate. The passage of the resolution has, in fact, stirred up a hornet's nest, and such bugging and obbling about has not been seen since the noted Forty Thieves were arraigned before the courts on the Sharpe's Broadway Railroad bill in 1852. The Aldermanic ring and their associates are really in a wonderfa state of fright, and remind a person of the excitement and anger of a swarm of bees whose hive has been removed from its usual place and turned upside down ar flying about full of rage and mail at everybody. Their present turmoil and angry demonstration has convinced every one that the charges made against them are true

It should be borne in mind by the public that the Com mon Council maintain a band of lobby men in con stant pay at Albany, forming the most powerfut element of the lobby. Amongst the number are Aldermen Brady and Connell: it is, therefore, supposed when the former made his statement that he could buy up the whole Assembly for twenty-five hundred dollars, that he spoke from actual knowledge. It is reported that when the statement was made that Alder man Boole, Tourney and Cornell winked knowingly, and that it was the occasion of general hilarity among the members of the "ring." Although Brady attends per. sonally after the interests of the trained band of peculating conspirators within the Common Council circle, yet I think that he under-estimates the article to which he refers, for if the figures of the Aldermanic Japanese and other swindles are true the Legislative price would be at an inverse ratio to that of the Common Council, and make this body as compared with the Common Council cheap as bull beef at a penny a pound. The conspirators about the City Hall have carried on their operation so long without being brought up, that they had began to think that they would do just about as they pleased, and deded the press and those who were trying to defend the rights of the public. The introduction of the resolution for a committee of inquiry, in the Senate, on Saturday last, was a part of the proceedings not down on their programme; and when the news spread that the Senate were debating the resolution, the Swiss Guard of the "ring" poured into the Senate Chamber like the passengers from an overloaded train of cars into a dinner depot. These guardians of our municipal rights, thinking that they "had the thing set" to defeat the resolution, spread themselves around in the armchairs, and locked on at the struggle with the factious interest of a lot of sharpera around a collection of countrymen in the process of being taken in at monte with marked cards. But when the agents of the "Ring" discovered that the resolution received the votes of a large majority of the Senator, they jumped about in the direct confusion, and reminded one of a lot of chickens with their heads cut of.

Even a portion of the Senators seemed to be at a loss what to do. Senator Lawrence was the special champion of the "Ring," and resorted to every expedient to shield Brady. Tuomey & Co. from the dire consequences of an investigation.

Senator Hilood, the great "gridiren" patriot, the histhink that he under-estimates the article to which he re-

what to do. Schalor Jawrence was the special changing of the "Ring," and resorted to every expedient to shield Brady. Thomey & Co. from the dire consequences of an investigation.

Senator Blood, the great "griditron" patriot, the history of whose acts is yet to be unfolded to the public, was also very wroth that his friends of the "ring" should be disturbed, and endeavored to get control of the committee by moving a substitute for the resolution, so that he might be made chairman, which would enable him to run the machine of the track. But all these nicely combined phase ignominiously failed. Having failed in resolution, Blood convicted himself on the spot by voting against say lavestigation. The action of Sonator Lawrence is a startling commentary upon the influence that surrounds legislation at Albany. Only a few days before he was heard loudly declatining against the rascallites of the city government, declaring that the rise of over twe millions of dollars in the taxes of the city each year was a most intolerable robbery or the people—that the income of veal estate in that city was swallowed up by this oppressive taxation. But when the resolution of investigation to expose the cause of this excessive taxation came up, a vision came over him in which the ring' had suddenly become a polished article of virgin gold set with priceless jewels. Is it not a spectacle full of the gravest elements of reflection to see the representatives of the konest yeomanny of Queens county standing up and defending the "ring" er Common Council of New York, one of the most odious bodies in existence:

After the adoption of the resolution certain Senators were busy putting their heads together, caucussing to concert some means to burst the thing up, and at last evening a session the motion was made to reconsider, and that motion now keys on the table to give the representamotion bow up, or the table to give the representa-s and defenders of the ring a channe to rally r forces to still it. Tals has commenced to Merriam, of Brooklyn Heights, would call beated term in the secale. Certain addards the was paraded during Uncle Abe's visit to Albany, now being overhaulted with a view of placing them as records of the Secate, and an investigation proba-tered which will come a livide nearer burne and coed which will come a little nearer home, and y prove ageseable to some of the defenders of the A former Senator of the Sixth district remarked a temper senator of the Sixxo district remarked a tase place in the Senate, when the Albany Bridge ties charge was pending, that he was opposed to estigation. Secretary Floyd beings to the same of philosophere, and thus seems to be the platform which Senators Lawrence, Laphan, Blood & Co.

d at present se due to 8 paters Calvin and Goodiner & state that It is due to a matera Catein and Gardiner co state that they centred more specific charges to be made before involving the whole city government; but since they have assertained the nature of the starting facts which will be established by the evidence at hand, they are among the most curront supporters of the marement to expose the rescript crow. Let overy honest member of the legislature ask himself what is the critical and when he finds as a response that it is a combination for public robbers by officers charged with the control of the free city of the Western World—of persons who have formed a sworn begine for materi protection that they may corry on their dependances without stiff or fear of exposure. Must not the thought create a feeling something akin to become? When we have that a or fear of exposure. Most not the thought create a feeling somesting skin to becare. When we have that a hand of reckiese freebooters combine together, as a refugithe case out West, to steal horses on the prairies, how obtespread is the construction. Every disclaim is liked with sharm for hundreds of miles in all directions, the gauss are kept loaded and the priming daily watched, that they may be in readiness to meet the therms. But they are not read in the property of the sharms. But they are not cell, horse thieves, and the path is turn out on more ely horse thieves, and the path is turn out on more ely horse thieves, and the path is turn out on the property of the same of the property of the path is turn out on the property of the path of the path is turn out on the priming an independent detective police.

on their own hock, and when one of the band is taken, he is taken and tried before Judge Lynch, and without being permitted to say his prayers is swung from the first tree—they swing of like the old tried beroes of Tyburn, full of courage and defiance, and "fill a pit as well as better men." But what rapid strides in advance has civilization in the Empire State and the first city on the Western continent made over that of the West, where such treatment is meted out, to those who take that which belongs to their neighbors. The gen tlemen of the "Ring"—those civie bacameers—thrust their hands into the city treasury, rob and pinnder the tax-payers and seet the valuable franchises of the city to those who will contribute the most to Unit private interests, stealing their tens of thousands where the horse thieves sical their nundreds, and mes, clothed with the habiliaments of Santors, stand up in their place and defend them and resort to all massers of the unstering to prevent an examination of the charge against those conspirators upon the interests and prosperity of the city of New York. Having organized themselves into a band of public and effectal freebooters, they are eminently theirous of being shadded by the togs of the Sante of New York, and what can believe much to the astonishment of those who looked upon him as one of the upright-treators, and his making the metion to reconsider, test night, has created no little actorishment here.

The formon Council seem to be in better credit with the loop than any other parties. They have the repatation of paying as they go—never asking for credit, as sanday other schemers do. Their sergeant at arms and essistant check are both on hand with pocketbock well filled, ready at a moment's notice to pay over, and evidently have come to the constitution that the votes in the State Legislature are a marketable commodity, a regular article of merchandise, desirable because it does not come under the provisions of the Morrill tastif.

ceer, and evidently have come to the concentration that the votes in the State Legislature are a marketable commodity, a regal as article of merchandise, desirable because it was not come under the provisions of the Morrill and caucuse of the Common Connell worthles was held in New York yesterday, at which Boole expresses a great amount of indignation at the action of the Senate, declaring that the city chatter give them power to investigate, and they would make at hot for some of the Senate, are. I repeat it, everything indicates that the heatest term has commenced, and that, too, before there is any sign of the approach of dig day at.

But the investigating Committee is not the only thing before the Legislature in which the citizens of New York are interested, which refer to the Common Council. An act passes the Senate more than a menth ago, taking from the Common Council the power to continue contracts; it was taken to the Arsembly and referred to the Committee the Citize and Villages. They have had almost daily sessions ever since that time, but, for some cause or other, do not take that bid up. The day has been fixed several 44mes, but when the hour arrives they make some excesse, and put from its consideration against the earnest protest of Mesers. Ball and Hardy of the committee, and it looks as though the committee in tended to hold it until it would be too late to consider it even if it was reported.

It was stated during the debate on Saturday that the Common Council boasted that they are sure of a majority of this committee, and whintle in the faces of those who take of this bill nearing the Assembly. The charge is doubtless without foundation, but the action of the committee in the face of the committee in the face of the committee of the common council boasting the Assembly. The charge is doubtless without foundation, but the action of the committee of the committe

work done, &c. The fallacy of this reasoning is very apparent.

In the first place the Common Council must first specially, in each instance, direct that the work shall be done and authorise the department to let it; and thus before the first step can be tiken to advertise or invite bids. This of rection and authority involves the character of the work, its extent, its necessity and its evpediency, every element which should enter into the legislative decision. When the Common Council have passed the resolution of authority public notice is given that bids will be received, the bids are required to be scaled, accompanied by antisvits, showing that they are made in good faith, and also with securities that the party will execute the contract. The bids are publicly opened in the presence of the Comptroller, and is required to y law to be present at every opening, and the contract is awarded on the spot. The categoards are such that it is hardly possibility of frauds or irregularities to exist. If by any possibility is the duty of francis are such that it is hardly possible for francis or irregularities to exist. If by any possibility any francis or irregularity is discovered it is the duty of the law officer to take proceedings to set the whole thing aside; and if he does not do so the Comptroller is an impassible harder.

the law officer to take proceedings to set the whose thing aside; and if he does not do so the Comptroller is an impassible barrier in his veto on the payment.

Now, then, what possible use is there in this power of confirmation by the Common Council except to oppress the contractor, levy black mail, increase the taxes of the city by rendering it necessary for the contractor to cheat the city on his job to make up what he pays the "Ring." If it is alleged that no abuses are practiced we learn that Senator Kelly is prepared to testify to his own experience in being made to "stand and deliver" on contracts of his own for building docks in the city.

This business of the Common Council has been raging beneath the surface for a long time, like a suppressed volcano; but it has at last cropped out, or rather burst forth in the culmating developements of the Hackley contract when the contract to the Common Council was confirmed to one of the highest instead of the lowest bidders, making a difference of over \$50,000 per year for five years, besides other according and immensely valuable contingencies. By the action of the Common Council on this contract alone the city will be compelled to pay besides the loss of contingencies, the sum of \$400,000 in five years more than they would if the Common Council had had nothing to do with the centification of the contract. Yet, in the face of that fact, the Committee on Citics and Villages do not seem to have any intention of letting the bill get before the House in time to be acted upon.

The presentation of a memorial to the Senate distinctly

acted upon.

The presentation of a memorial to the Senate distinctly

acted upon.

The presentation of a memorial to the Senate distinctly charging the crime on the city officials, and stating, in bleck and white, over the signatures of responsible persons, that \$400,000 in lawful money of the United States was paid in bribery to consummate the arrangements for the contract, and asking for an investigation. Senator Lawrence was wonderfully uneasy while he was attempting to shield the ring and prevent the facts from being brought to light. Those who are making the effort to reconsider this resolution will see sights in astronomy.

The week notwithstanding the snow storm, promises to be a very warm one in Albany. It was reported of San Francisco, before the Vigilance Committee did their work of hanging and exterminating "the ring" which robbed and plundered "the city of the golden gate," that that city was separated only by a thin board petition from the infernal gregions. It is getting to be very manifest that there is quite as contiguous but a more inflammable connection between your benighted city and the same hot and sulphurous locality, where, the good Bock says, "there is weeping and gnashing of teeth.

The confirmation of the contracts is the richest placer that the Common Council have. Let that be taken away from the notorious confederates of the Ring and their stock in trade, to a great extent, is loct. If the management of your city affairs was in boneat hards, it is beyond a dispute that at least three millions of dellars would be anomally saved by the taxpayers, or nearly one per cent on the property of the contract work amounting to millions which is pud for by local assessments, and does not find its way into the tax levy. Let them have no control oner the confirmation of the contracts, and their power for evil is in a measure vanished, and the steeping stone obtained to secure a more wholes one state of affairs in the administration of the city government. Has any of the committee holding the ball seen Brazzy.

items and was kicking up a breeze geterally, when he was sent for by Wees, who undertook the tark of queen with man preventing a part suppose of the scalars has ally arrangement over the famous West Washington market property. All three of these particly left here on the Saturday evening race, for New York, to have another consultation over it there, but it has not as yet season property. All three of these particly left here on the Saturday evening race, for New York, to have another consultation over it there, but it has not as yet season while of particulars of the two handred there sand while of particulars of the two handred there sand while of race, it is geome, however here has been going in the probability of the arrangement by theyor, because he looked upon him as a diever feitew but the mutual receivment of the arrangement by theyor, because he coloned to the probability of the arrangement by theyor, because he come and the other a devertion. All the public was the public who there are several important points connected and they receive the state; there are several important points connected and they receive the familier, there are several important points connected and they receive the state; there are several important points connected and they receive the sate of the familion square property, in which he sucket that to claims have been made by private individuals or otherwise to any portion of the property known as Hamilton square. The draft of an action closing this square, which was transmitted to him by the President of the Senate, would not, in the opinion of the undersyped (Haws), if it should become a law, give rise to any question as to the title of the city of New York to said property, nor to the right of said city to said and convey the same for private need to the succession was taken up on the General appropriation bill.

The title of which, since its original esseion under the Montgone y Canada and the season but the him as position of the contracts, who have been trying for et the job

than the Common Council, and if the latter were not convicted of corruption until it was done on statements of contractors, he thought it would be some time before they ough the be convicted. He locked upon this bill as one of that species of legislation which has for a long time been carried on in reference to the city of New York, that one of that species of legislation which has for a long time been carried on in reference to the city of New York, that has always worked against the best interest of the city. It was asked for by none bift the contractors, and it should be a long time before it is granted. The section taking the power of acting upon the assessments from the hands of the Council was paticularly unwise in policy, and would prove unjust in practice. He made a very able argument. The provision in regard to the assessments is certainly not what it should be. The Board of Assessors are not above suspicion, and there should be a revisory power over them. With that stricken out the bill should pass. A great deal was said about leaving all for the charter commission; but that particular bill, I am satisfied, is a flyer to stave off everything else, under the plea that they want no other legislation, when, in fact, there is no intention to pass even that.

The Gibbons case was again postponed until to-morrow evening, to accommodate Mr. Calitoot, his counsel. A motion was made to postpone it until Friday evening, which was lost by a vote of 43 to 45. This is a significant vote.

Several of the leading republicans are electioneering.

cant vote.

Several of the leading republicans are electioneering against Gibbons, on the ground that unless they expel him outright it will leave a stigma upon the republican party. Every member who votes on that ground to expel him should be repudlated and forever held up to public

corn and contempt.

The facts and evidence alone should govern the vote of

bill re'erred to the first Committee of the Whole; but it was lost.

The Assembly spent most of the session in Committee of the Whole on the inselvent bill reported by the select committee. It was amended so as not to refer to past coutracts, and in that shape ordered to a third reading. The Governor had his last levee of the session to night. It was well attended.

The Governor bas signed the South Side Railread bill. Governor Morgan and Bergen have now made up, and the latter says that he is now willing that the Governor shall slaep with Lincoln if he desires to.

One of the finest hops of the session came off at the

The New Military Bill Before the Legis-

Inture.
In the despatch to the report of the proceedings in the State Assembly of Monday, an essential error occured in the statement that Mr. Webster presented petitions from the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth regiments against the bill now before the Legislature limiting the against the bil now before the Legislature limiting the tenure of office in the militia to seven years. The peti-tions offered by Mr. Webster were in favor of the new bill which recently passed the State Senate by a decided and large majority. None of the eminent military men of the State oppose the new bill—its opponents are only those who are notorious for their utter ignorance of mil-litry tactics.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 2, 1861.

BILLS PASSED.

For the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds and

To protect the Croton Aqueduct from injury during the progress of the work required for its improvement.

Appointing one hundred additional notaries public in

New York city.

The bill establishing a Nautical School in New York harbor was ordered to a third reading.

A communication was presented from the Comptroller of New York, replying to the recolution of inquiry of the Senate relative to Hamilton square. He states that no claims have been made by private citizens to any portion of said square, and is of opinion that no question of title or right of the city to sell said property for private purposes could arise. oses could arise. The Annual Appropriation bill was then taken up.

ALBANY, April 2, 1861. The bill relative to the public health of the city of New York was taken up in the Committee of the Whole, the pending question being on a motion of substituting a bill creating a Metropolitan Health district.

The New York members made a gallant fight against the bill. Mesers. Hardy, Hutchins and others spoke strongly against its principles.

The New York members made a gainant fight against the bill. Mesers. Hardy, Hutchins and others spoke strongly against its principles.

Mr. Vanian moved to amend by repealing the charter of New York city.

Mr. Charman replied that we might do that, as the people of New York had already threatened to go off from the Union and the State.

Mr. Vanian replied that the gentleman seemed resolved to drive the people of the city to such a course, and it would not be surprising if they should adopt it rather than to submit to State oppression.

Amendments were proposed giving the appointing gower to the Board of Supervisors, then to the Mayor and Comptroller alone, instead of the Governor, all of which were lost. Progress was reported on the bill in the committee and order it to a third reading, but they were out generalied by the opponents of the measure, although the latter were in the minority, and the report of the committee was agreed to ard the bill remains on the general orders, it evidently has a majority in the House.

The resolutions for the ameniment of the constitution for reorganizing the Court of Appeals were reported favorably from the Committee of the Whole, and their passing recommended.

Mr. Young moved an important amendment giving to the Board of Supervisors the power to fill all the salaries under the Health Commissioners, and striking out the salaries sixed in the bill, which, after considerable debute, was adopted, by a vote of 35 to 32.

EVENING SESSION.

When the Heales are the seven of clock, the special order

the salaries fixed in the bill. Which, after considerable debite, was adopted, by a vote of 33 to 32.

When the House are at a seven o'clock, the special order being the consideration of the report of the Committee to investigate the charges against Jay Gibbons was announced.

The Searm presented another communication from T. C. Callicot, ir. counsel of the accused, again asking delay unit Friday evening on the ground that counsel are not prepared for argument, the reason given that time being the death of Mitchell Sandford, and the recessity of engagine new senior counsel.

Mr. Prime expressed the hope that no further delay would be allowed. Suspicions are about that the House intended to let the matter slide through without action. Have a now late in the season, and if by accident or design the subject was suffered to fall through, it would be an indellible stain upon tery member designed to de.

Mr. Yakian did not the k any member designed to de.

This may save the government some few dollars.

fest deal action on the unfortunate cate, but he thought the death of count authorient reason for the postpone ment. He moved o postpone the case till Friday eventure. Mr. Kirsan thought that ample time had been given to enable the council to proper themselves in the case in which the teamenty is at printed. He deemed it due to the character of the itoms that the case should be dispose of without needless detay.

Messis, Prendergast and Futhill fevored the motion to postuone, and Messis, Lingham and Barber opposed it.

The motion to postpone till Frida evening was lotted to 45.

Carried.
Mr. Warms neved to refer the bill to provide for the amendment of the New York charter election, and its amendment of the neonle. In the first Committee of the

THE TARIFF TROUBLES.

day-Goods Brought by the Same Ves-

sel Subjected to Duty Under Different

Tariffi-Great Annoyance to the Mer-

chants-Clerks in a Quandary-Goods

Entered for Transportation, &c., &c. The Morrill tariff scarcely had anything of a trial on

Monday compared to that which it received yesterday. Therefore those who were very much annoyed on the

former occasion were decidedly put out of temper on the

latter. Our readers will doubtless inquire what has

occurred now to yex the merchants more than they were

efore acquainted with? Well, one thing, if not more.

They never expected that goods shipped on boar1 the

same vessel could be liable to be charged under two different tariffs; yet so it is. A merchant of this city

had some goods from Hamburg, and also from Southamp

the Custom House he found that the slight difference

the dates of the bills of lading caused him this annoy

ance. The bills of lading from Hamburg bore date

March 14, one day before the steamer sailed; but those from Southampton were unfortunate enough to have the date April 19. The tariff takes effect on goods imported

Sec. 83. And be it further enacted. That all goods, wares and merchendise actually on shipboard and bound to the United Stateg, within fifteen days after the passage of this act, shall be subject to pay such duties as provided by law before and at the time of the passage of this act.

The new tariff act was approved and became law

March 2, 1861, although duties were not to be collected

before April 1. The fifteen days brought the date to March 17, 1861; therefore the English shipments had to

pay the new duty, although the Hamburg ones were

rated under the old. Another piece of injustice might

goods were put on the tug—if we may be guided by the dates of the bills of lading—on the 16th (Saturday), and

others on the 18th (Monday). The former are rated un-

der the old tariff, the latter under the new, although the

goods in both cases were not actually on board the Bo-

Tuesday, March 19. The goods shipped at Southampton.

from the British markets, could not possibly be put on

board until the vessel arrived at the port; yet they must,

per force, pay the new tariff rate. One of the Havre

Saturday evening, but the bills of lading could not be

signed till Monday, and the merchant here, not there,

nas to pay for the mishap of the shipping office being

to the goods brought to this city by the New York. Her

Bremen cargoes have bills of lading bearing dates on or

before March 15, but those from Southampton must ne-

cessarily be to the 20th. Here, again, the goods brough,

by the same vessel will have to be rated under the old

with this arrangement we cannot yet say.

How can we tell that?"

comes under the old tariff."

as he ran off.

provided for-free."

"Is it of indigo?"

"Is it of madder?" 'Is it of wood!" 'Yes, slightly altered."

Yes, I do."

tones, are they not?" "I suppose so,"

"I'll take that," said the entry clerk. "You must," was the reply. "No, I must not," said the clerk.

But the entry was subsequently passed.

d new tariffs. How our merchants will be satisfied

Some amusing scenes occurred yesterday in front of the

entry cleaks' desks. One case was an invoice of so many

pay by weight, viz: one cent per pound. The following conversation ensued between the clerks:—

"Ask the merchant and take his numbers. If you do

Now, this was all very well for the clerks to talk so

but how the merchant would have felt had he heard the

conversation is better to be imagined than described

Certain it is he would have taken care to so

cent addition. A similar case of intricate cal-culation occurred in a shipment of hemp seed,

which was invesced in quantities under some particular

denomination. The duty had to be rated upon every

ain the number of pounds in the said quantity, then re-

bushel of fifty-two pounds. The first thing was to ascer-

duce it to bushels and charge the duty. Oh, the poor

brought up an entry of goods on board the Borussia, hav-ing in his possession a bill of lading bearing date March

He had been there before with other entries unfortunately accompanied with bills of lading of the 18th and 19th:—
"Ah, ba'" said the boy, "that's the 15th. Now, that

"Then off goes your head," replied the young urchin

Another case was an entry for some "extract of coal" -new, beautiful dye, lately introduced. Now the pur-

port of the tariff is supposed to admit all extracts used n dveing free of duty, as the clause is thus worded:-

Extract of indigo, extract of madder, extract and de coctions of logwood and other dyewoods not otherwise

"Coal is not wood, no how you can fix it. So you will have to pay a duty of 20 per cent for this as an 'article

manufactured, wholly or in part, not otherwise provided

"Well, then, the dyers will grumble, you'll see." And so the conversation ended. We bave no oubt the dyers will grumble, and so will the ladies,

for by this duty the beautiful Solferino, Magenta and mauve colors will be all but prohibited.

"Don't know; don't see any difference," is the "Diamonds are included under the head of precious

glaziers' diamonds?" cries out an entry clerk.

"Ask Mr. Morrill; he only knows."

"What is the difference between precious stones and

"Well, here are 'precious stones, not set, required to pay five per cent: precious stones, real or false, set in metal, twenty-five per cent, and glaizers diamonds, set

or not set, ten per cent,' what is the cause of this differ-

Many other similar scenes to the above occurred

through the day, showing plainly that the tariff will cause endless confusion if it should continue in force long.

We now come once more to the amendment desk.

It is expected that a new bureau will have to be made of this branch of the service. There will be the "thread

counting clerk," "the square yard adjuster," the "weight

numerous to mention." The following form has been

tone away with, and all amendments have now to be

You don't mean that, do you?"

The clerk said that the article was not specified. "It's an extract for dyeing," asserted the merchant,

not think them high enough, clap on an extra ten per

"How many pounds of nuts go to a tumula?"

"All depends whether the nuts are green or dey."

'tumula' of nuts. The tumula is a measure; the nuts

ussia until she arrived at Southampton, which was on

have been found in the shipments from Havre.

by foreign vessels as follows:--

ton, per steamship Borussia. When making his entry at

paper, but will give the merchant an entless amount of trouble, for Heaven only knows when he will be able to get his goods through if many errors should occur (and such a thing is zere to result from miscalculation under the new fariff), for the papers will be sure to get into

me pigeon hole in the "abstract," or other room, and get lost for a time. The following instructions have been issued to the amendment and entry clerks. Whether they may help to make matters clearer time only will show :—

to make matters clearer time only will show —

ORDER.

CUSTOM HICES, NEW YORK, April 1, 1861.

Under the tariff which goes into effect from and after this day, the specific outles will be made up by the entry clerks, in every case where it is practicable, upon the invoice quantity or measurements, subject to readjustment our receipt of the proper returns.

In cases where the duty cannot be made up from the invoice, a deposit will be taken sufficient to cover the duty, the estimate of which to be checked in the Naval Office. The accompanying list will serve as a guide to the entry clerks in estimating the amounts to be received as deposits on certain articles.

In cases where article are subject to rates of duty, varying according to the return of measurement, the highest rate (as was the practice under the former tariff, will be assessed in the first instance, to be subsequently reduced on liquidation, should the returns, when received acrond such reduction. Under this rule 30 per cent advancem will be the estimated charge on all linears and sites. Mr. Warm moved to refer the bill to provide for the amendment of the New York charter election, and its submission to the people, to the first Committee of the Whole. Lost.

Mr. Warmer reported complete the bill to enable the Supervisors of New York to purchase a Court House site, and it was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to regulate the business of pawnbrokers and reduce the per centage on their loans had progress in the Committee of the whole.

The bill relating to the proceedings against insolvent debtors, which exempts all property acquired after the assignment from execution for past debts, was ordered to a third reading.

A motion to reconsider the vote striking out the enacting clause of the bill to provide for the inspection of steam boilers in New York and Brooklyn, was laid on the table, thus partially reviving the bill.

The Assembly adjourned.

it is all cases, whether the duties are at valorem, precisic or secured by ceposits, the invoice values will be reduced by the entry cise as to United States currency. The invoice amount will be written in full on the invoice, as formerly, in all cases, with rate of duty, ad value.

orem or specific.

No amended entries will hereafter be made, but the original entry will be amended (in red ink); and in cases where a further sum of duty is due, immediate payment

where a further sum of day is due, induced to payment will be required.

The same rules will apply to entries for warehousing. When goods are witherawn at a less rate of duty, by wittee of the provisions of the new tarinf, the difference of duty will be noted on the entry, and endorsed on the bond, to balance the amount originally assessed.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

To the ENTRY and AMENDMENT CLERES.

NEW YORK AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES. An exceedingly important order which was given out esterday in the Custom House may perhaps foreshadow the policy of the administration. It is as follows: Six-You will hereafter permit no goods to be entered for transportation to any portion of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Fiorida, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama or Louisiana. By order of the Secretary of the Treasury." Does this mean that the States mentioned in the order are to be regarded as foreign nations. The following is the

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TRASCURY DEFARMANCE,

WASHINGTON, MARCH 30, 1861.

Sin—The control of the warehouses of the government in the several ports in the States of South Cirolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louislana, Florida and Texas, having been usurped under the alleged authority of these States, and the officers of the customs acting under the authority of the United States having been forcibly excluded from their proper functions in the customy of merchandise and superintendence of the entires for warehousing and withdrawal, it has become imprecibable to continue the privilege of bonding for transportation to those ports.

Collectors of customs are accordingly hereby instructed that no entries for transportation in bond to those ports can be permitted until otherwise directed by this department. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. CGASE, Secretary of the Treesury.

A SCHELL, ESQ., Collector of Customs, New York.

Some of the New York merchants will pay the new tariff of duties under protest, claiming that the govern-

tariff of duties under protest, claiming that the government has no constitutional right to collect a high rate of duty here while they allow goods to be entered at other

The Tariff on Wines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The Congressional Glole, in the report of the discussions on the 25th of February last in the House of Representatives of the Senate amendments to the Tariff bill. quotes the following observations of its reputed author, Mr. Morrill, in regard to the twelfth and thirteenth amendments to the wine clause of that bill:-

amendments to the wine claute of that bill:—

Mr. Morrill—I will say a few words if there be no objection. I cannot allow this subject of wines to pass without making any protest against the principle accepted by the Senate. It seems that the Senate has changed the dudes upon wines from specific to a simple ad valorem rate all the way through upon the alleged ground that we have a treaty with Portugal which prevents us from leving a specific duity upon port wine higher than we levy upon claret, or upon sherry and Madeira a higher duty than we levy upon Sicily, or the commonest white or red wines of Germany. I am utierly opposed to the Senate assuming power to regulate the revenue by a treaty with any Power under heaven it is a usurpation of the constitutional power of this Honse, as the constitution provides that Congressishal levy duties, and at the earliest moment i am ready to co-operate with any party in this House in the assertion of the power of this there—is constitutional power—to levy but this instance I do not admit that any think proper. But this instance I do not admit that a may think proper. But this instance I do not admit that a may think proper. But this instance I do not admit that a may think proper. But this instance I do not admit that a may think proper. But this instance I do not admit that a may think be open. But that conflicts with this power. In the discussion which has heretofore arisen, I think an examination will show that the wine and not the arguments of Pertugal laws won the victory.

In these few sentences Mr. Morrill has shown as mu knowledge of the subject in discussion as he has geography in the classification of wines, both in the he originally concocted—enumerating Canary and Teriffe as distinct wines—and in the remarks under or sideration, in assuming sherry to be a wine of Portug. The honorable representative from Vermont was unformate in selecting the amendment on wine to fulminh is protest against the usurpation of the Senate of the power of the House, as he would have it, although kindly admits the constitutional provision that to greez—that is, the House and Senate—shall levy dutie ir in selecting that one of the numerous amendments the Senate to his bill be proclaimed his own ignorance international questions and of treaties, and consequently his own unfitness and inability to draw up such In these few sentences Mr. Morrill has shown as m

the "Circular Instructions to Collectors and Naval Officers," dated Treasury Department, July 16, 1864, which he of course has never read:—

The special attention of the department having recently been called to the subject of the duty imposed on the wines of Portugal and its possessions, by the fifth subdivision of the eighth section of the act to provide reversine from imports, &c. approved August 30, 1842, due consideration has therefore been given to the matter, in connection with the stipulations of the irraly existing between Portugal and the stipulations of the irraly existing between Portugal and the stipulations of the irraly existing between Portugal and the stipulations of the irraly existing between Portugal and the stipulation of the kingdom and possessions of Portugal of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States of America, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of America, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of America, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of America, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of America, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the interest of the United States of America, or manufacture of any order forcing country." On examination and possessions of Portugal, thas such as are or shall be payable on the like article leging the growth, produce or manufacture of any order forcing country." On examination and possessions of Portugal and her possessions than a higher duty is imposed upon the red and white wines of France, Austria, Francia and Sardina. The law, therefore, eleavy conflicts with the treaty, and the latter being of higher and superior obligation, it is seem alphabitions cannot be suffered to be inpugned by the former. Such infringement or interference the act of congress before quoted expressly ferbids, by a proviso in t

the same the excess of duty paid over and above the said rates respectively.

The third article of the treaty between Fortugal and the United States, quoted in the proceeding circular, is likewise to be found, about word for word, in the following treaties, viz:—

With Austria, made November 25, 1838, article 3.

With Mexico, made April 5, 1831, article 4.

With Mexico, made April 5, 1831, article 4.

With Mexico, made April 5, 1831, article 5.

With Great Britain, made July 3, 1815, article 2.

These facts will inform the honorable member from that the "usurpations" of the Senate stretch over a long period of time. No matter, Such abases shall be put an end to, and Mr. Morrill is theman to lead on a storming party to the assault. He is not yet sufficiently immortalized by his tariff bill. He will endear his great name to posterity by the abolition of the Senate, as well as of slavery, and the abolition of all commercial treaties with foreign nations.

to posterity by the abolition of the Senate, as well as of elavary, and the abregation of all commercial treaties with foreign nations.

Mr. Morrill is very much mistaken in supposing that the wines of Portugal obtained a victory in being placed in the same category with the like article produced elsewhere. It may be a satisfaction to so warm an advocate of protection to domestic corn whiskey, and other luxuries, to be assured that the growth of Madeira wine has almost cattrely censel; and in a few years is likely to become as extinct as the wines of the days of Ovid; and the high cost prices both of Madeira and port wines, consequent upon a succession of bad vintages, have been sufficient under an ad valorem duty of thirty per cent (now increased to forty) to diminish the shipments from Madeira to an infinitesimal point, and to reduce the exportation from Oporto to the United States from 22,000 gallons in 1852 to less than 60,000 gallons in 1860.

Can it be true that Mr. Morrill's bantling, which so appropriately goes into operation on April fools day, is really in danger? Mr. Editor, you are nearly omnipotent—in some things. Don't allow that enlightened embodiment of the system of protection to American labor to be repealed without a fair trial. Pray, don't. Let the people enjoy its advantages for a season, and study it out in the school of experience.

New York, March 25, 1864.

The Polish Revolution-Correction. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD.

Permit me to correct a slight mistake in your otherwise so correct article of Sunday, March 31, entitled "Polish Nationality." The battle of Grockow, fought on February Nationality." The battle of Grochow, fought on February 25, 1831, terminated, and not inaugurated, the struggle for independence during that ominous epoch. Warsaw was surrendered on September 7, 1831, after three days "aghting on the left or western side of the capital, Grochow is situated on the right or eastern side. The battle of Grochow was the rulminating point of a struggle continued for five successive days at Milosna, Bialolenka and Okusiett.

ONE WHO FOUGHT IN THE POLIST RANKS, Wasternoon, April 1, 1861.